

requirements of the NMS: to fight and win two nearly simultaneous MTWs. We are able today to meet the requirements for the first MTW with moderate risk, but there would be higher levels of risk associated with fighting a second MTW. In this context, risk is defined as the likelihood of failing to accomplish objectives within planned timelines, and does not mean that U.S. forces would not prevail. The wide range of missions performed by the U.S. Army in FY1999 is evidence of the increased requirements placed on our Army in support of the NSS and NMS. From Kosovo and the Middle East to Asia and Latin America, the Army demonstrated its role for shaping the international environment, responding to crises, and preparing for the future.



Soldiers from the 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power) load an emergency generator in North Carolina during Hurricane Floyd relief operations.

Shaping the International Environment

The Army conducted a wide range of shaping operations around the world in FY1999. Operations in the Balkans and elsewhere enhanced stability and reassured allies. Deployed soldiers practiced critical skills repairing or replacing infrastructure in the wake of natural disasters and in support of nation building. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program and numerous army-to-army activities abroad enhanced interoperability and fostered military values that strengthened democratic forms of government. Through the presence of our forces, robust programs of military-to-military engagement, and other activities, Army shaping operations contributed greatly to enhancing U.S. interests abroad in FY1999.

Forward Presence

The Army continued its central role in Operation Joint Forge in Bosnia and assumed the principal role for the peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, Operation Joint Guardian, in 1999. One of the three multi-national divisions comprising the NATO force in Bosnia includes 5,500 U.S. soldiers under the command and control of a U.S. Army division headquarters. This force monitors the most important crossing points on the Bosnia-Herzegovina and Federal Republic of Yugoslav border, supports civil implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords, and provides security for displaced person and refugee visits and returns. In addition to this continuing effort, the cessation of hostilities in Yugoslavia paved the way for the deployment of the nearly 4,600 American soldiers who either support or participate directly in the Kosovo peace implementation force (KFOR).

Throughout the region, the Army continues to do what only a ground force can—promote a self-sustaining, safe, and secure environment in which democracy can take root. The U.S. Army creates the context in which U.S. and other governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations can build anew the essential institutions of civil society consistent with U.S. values and interests.

Although events in the Balkans captured most of the world's attention last year, thousands of American soldiers overseas performed other important shaping functions as well. In



U.S. Army Reserve Apache helicopters fly past the Statue of Liberty on the first leg of their deployment to Bosnia.

Europe, USAREUR led U.S. participation in the PfP, a NATO program designed to foster interoperability and cooperation between the 19 NATO members and 26 partner nations. A total of nine PfP exercises were conducted last year; these exercises included participation by most NATO and partner nations. In Germany, forces from 28 nations participated in Exercise Combined Endeavor, one of the largest PfP exercises conducted in FY1999.



Patriot missiles deployed to Southwest Asia provide lower tier Theater Ballistic Missile protection for key facilities.

In Southwest Asia and the Middle East, the continuous presence of an Army headquarters, a mechanized task force comprising both ground assets and attack helicopters, Patriot missile units, and other supporting forces, helped deter aggression, reassure regional allies, and support implementation of United Nations (UN) resolutions. Forces deployed for Operation Desert Falcon and Operation Desert Focus maintained an in-theater Patriot capability. The forward positioning of these assets enhanced rapid response capability to the Middle East and demonstrated U.S. commitment. Besides providing a measure of reassurance for our allies, these and other forces deployed to this area provided important support for Operation Southern Watch, the joint and combined operation enforcing UN sanctions against Iraq. In the Sinai, FY1999 also marked the eighteenth year in which approximately 900 U.S. soldiers have helped monitor the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel as part of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).

The 25,000 soldiers stationed on the Korean peninsula remained a major bulwark for regional stability in Asia. Their presence underscored U.S. resolve, strengthened our Nation's position in the United States and Republic of Korea talks with North

Korea, and deterred North Korean adventurism even as North Korea continued development of its long-range missile program. Army forces stationed in Japan also contributed to stability in Asia; these units participated in Exercise Yama Sakura, the ground portion of a joint and combined exercise conducted with the Japanese in 1999. Around the world, the Army maintained forward-stationed forces and supported



Soldiers hurry across an open area in Korea during Foal Eagle 1999.

deployments that shaped the geopolitical environment in critical ways.

Training and Support for Foreign Militaries

Because the preponderance of other nations' militaries consist of army and army-equivalent land forces, Army

training of foreign military personnel constituted a significant portion of U.S. military engagement activities last year. Army Special Operations Forces (SOF) deployed to 22 countries in support of humanitarian demining operations. Support included training in mine awareness, mine clearing techniques, emergency medical care, and the procedures for establishing a national mine action center. Under the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), Army SOF trained several African armies for peacekeeping operations and potential humanitarian crisis response. The ARNG, USAR civil affairs (CA) units, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the Surgeon General also engaged in various efforts in Africa designed to support the transition to democracy and to improve infrastructure and health.

The Army also supported the war on drugs last year through training and

support of foreign counterdrug forces in many nations of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the heroin trafficking regions of southeast and southwest Asia. Activities in these regions included SOF training of host nation personnel, as well as aviation, transportation, intelligence, planning, and reconnaissance support. In



Working with the forces of other nations enhances interoperability and understanding. Here, a U.S. soldier erects a camouflage net with Japan Self Defense Force personnel.

Colombia, for example, Army support to counterdrug efforts included training and equipping a special Colombian Army counterdrug battalion.

The IMET program provided an outstanding vehicle for fostering cooperation and democratic values by training 7,623 students from 134 foreign countries. Most of this training took place in the United States, where the students not only received formal instruction but were also able to form friendships with American sponsors and experience our democratic and egalitarian society first-hand. The training of foreign military personnel under these programs expands the capabilities of other nations to support both their own people and the international community.

U.S. Army School of the Americas

The United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA) is one program for training foreign personnel that is worthy of special note. Located at Fort Benning, Georgia, USARSA has provided high-quality professional military education in Spanish for more than 60,000 select personnel from Latin

American armies over the past 54 years. The school is a multinational, multi-service institution, with a curriculum that includes Army doctrine, a comprehensive human rights program, and instruction on the role of a professional military in a democratic society. Other instruction covers leadership and management, as well as tactical and technical skills. Students learn about humanitarian demining, counterdrug operations, peacekeeping, and natural disaster response. Several investigations by external agencies confirmed that the school's instruction is consistent with U.S. human rights policy.

USARSA is a key element in a U.S. regional engagement strategy that focuses on the military's role in strengthening democracy and protecting the institutions of civil society against external threats. USARSA graduates from nations throughout the region played key roles in the Military Observer Mission Ecuador and Peru (MOMEPE) that led to the successful resolution of the long-standing border dispute between those two nations in 1999. A graduate is credited with helping stop a 1992 coup attempt in

Venezuela. Four other graduates have been instrumental in ending 36 years of civil war in Guatemala. The presence of USARSA graduates in key positions in the military, government, and economic institutions of the region over the past several decades has made the transition toward democracy easier in Latin America, a region in which Cuba is now the sole remaining authoritarian regime. The Army is committed to taking the steps necessary to ensure USARSA's operations are fully understood and remain consistent with the expectations of Congress and the values of the American people.

Other Shaping Activities

The Army participated in a broad range of other shaping activities in FY1999. Army soldiers and civilians combined training with civic assistance efforts. Army engineers, for instance, repaired the roof on a charity hospital in Mongolia, and repaired clinics, roads, and schools in the Marshall Islands. Through Medical Readiness and Training Exercises, (MEDRETEs), Army RC personnel provided medical treatment around the world. In just one of these exercises, 44 USAR soldiers



Army engineers repair the roof on a hospital in Mongolia.